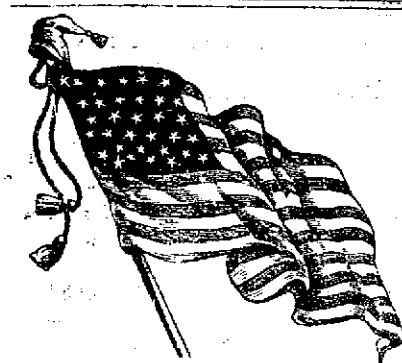


The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. B. HOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two to five lines a week, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
1 Square 1 day, \$1.00
do 2 " " 1.50
do 3 " " 2.00
do 4 " " 2.50
do 5 " " 3.00
do 6 " " 3.50
do 7 " " 4.00
do 8 " " 4.50
do 9 " " 5.00
do 10 " " 5.50
do 11 " " 6.00
do 12 " " 6.50
do 13 " " 7.00
do 14 " " 7.50
do 15 " " 8.00
do 16 " " 8.50
do 17 " " 9.00
do 18 " " 9.50
do 19 " " 10.00
do 20 " " 10.50
do 21 " " 11.00
do 22 " " 11.50
do 23 " " 12.00
do 24 " " 12.50
do 25 " " 13.00
do 26 " " 13.50
do 27 " " 14.00
do 28 " " 14.50
do 29 " " 15.00
do 30 " " 15.50
do 31 " " 16.00
do 32 " " 16.50
do 33 " " 17.00
do 34 " " 17.50
do 35 " " 18.00
do 36 " " 18.50
do 37 " " 19.00
do 38 " " 19.50
do 39 " " 20.00
do 40 " " 20.50
do 41 " " 21.00
do 42 " " 21.50
do 43 " " 22.00
do 44 " " 22.50
do 45 " " 23.00
do 46 " " 23.50
do 47 " " 24.00
do 48 " " 24.50
do 49 " " 25.00
do 50 " " 25.50
do 51 " " 26.00
do 52 " " 26.50
do 53 " " 27.00
do 54 " " 27.50
do 55 " " 28.00
do 56 " " 28.50
do 57 " " 29.00
do 58 " " 29.50
do 59 " " 30.00
do 60 " " 30.50
do 61 " " 31.00
do 62 " " 31.50
do 63 " " 32.00
do 64 " " 32.50
do 65 " " 33.00
do 66 " " 33.50
do 67 " " 34.00
do 68 " " 34.50
do 69 " " 35.00
do 70 " " 35.50
do 71 " " 36.00
do 72 " " 36.50
do 73 " " 37.00
do 74 " " 37.50
do 75 " " 38.00
do 76 " " 38.50
do 77 " " 39.00
do 78 " " 39.50
do 79 " " 40.00
do 80 " " 40.50
do 81 " " 41.00
do 82 " " 41.50
do 83 " " 42.00
do 84 " " 42.50
do 85 " " 43.00
do 86 " " 43.50
do 87 " " 44.00
do 88 " " 44.50
do 89 " " 45.00
do 90 " " 45.50
do 91 " " 46.00
do 92 " " 46.50
do 93 " " 47.00
do 94 " " 47.50
do 95 " " 48.00
do 96 " " 48.50
do 97 " " 49.00
do 98 " " 49.50
do 99 " " 50.00
do 100 " " 50.50
do 101 " " 51.00
do 102 " " 51.50
do 103 " " 52.00
do 104 " " 52.50
do 105 " " 53.00
do 106 " " 53.50
do 107 " " 54.00
do 108 " " 54.50
do 109 " " 55.00
do 110 " " 55.50
do 111 " " 56.00
do 112 " " 56.50
do 113 " " 57.00
do 114 " " 57.50
do 115 " " 58.00
do 116 " " 58.50
do 117 " " 59.00
do 118 " " 59.50
do 119 " " 60.00
do 120 " " 60.50
do 121 " " 61.00
do 122 " " 61.50
do 123 " " 62.00
do 124 " " 62.50
do 125 " " 63.00
do 126 " " 63.50
do 127 " " 64.00
do 128 " " 64.50
do 129 " " 65.00
do 130 " " 65.50
do 131 " " 66.00
do 132 " " 66.50
do 133 " " 67.00
do 134 " " 67.50
do 135 " " 68.00
do 136 " " 68.50
do 137 " " 69.00
do 138 " " 69.50
do 139 " " 70.00
do 140 " " 70.50
do 141 " " 71.00
do 142 " " 71.50
do 143 " " 72.00
do 144 " " 72.50
do 145 " " 73.00
do 146 " " 73.50
do 147 " " 74.00
do 148 " " 74.50
do 149 " " 75.00
do 150 " " 75.50
do 151 " " 76.00
do 152 " " 76.50
do 153 " " 77.00
do 154 " " 77.50
do 155 " " 78.00
do 156 " " 78.50
do 157 " " 79.00
do 158 " " 79.50
do 159 " " 80.00
do 160 " " 80.50
do 161 " " 81.00
do 162 " " 81.50
do 163 " " 82.00
do 164 " " 82.50
do 165 " " 83.00
do 166 " " 83.50
do 167 " " 84.00
do 168 " " 84.50
do 169 " " 85.00
do 170 " " 85.50
do 171 " " 86.00
do 172 " " 86.50
do 173 " " 87.00
do 174 " " 87.50
do 175 " " 88.00
do 176 " " 88.50
do 177 " " 89.00
do 178 " " 89.50
do 179 " " 90.00
do 180 " " 90.50
do 181 " " 91.00
do 182 " " 91.50
do 183 " " 92.00
do 184 " " 92.50
do 185 " " 93.00
do 186 " " 93.50
do 187 " " 94.00
do 188 " " 94.50
do 189 " " 95.00
do 190 " " 95.50
do 191 " " 96.00
do 192 " " 96.50
do 193 " " 97.00
do 194 " " 97.50
do 195 " " 98.00
do 196 " " 98.50
do 197 " " 99.00
do 198 " " 99.50
do 199 " " 100.00
do 200 " " 100.50
do 201 " " 101.00
do 202 " " 101.50
do 203 " " 102.00
do 204 " " 102.50
do 205 " " 103.00
do 206 " " 103.50
do 207 " " 104.00
do 208 " " 104.50
do 209 " " 105.00
do 210 " " 105.50
do 211 " " 106.00
do 212 " " 106.50
do 213 " " 107.00
do 214 " " 107.50
do 215 " " 108.00
do 216 " " 108.50
do 217 " " 109.00
do 218 " " 109.50
do 219 " " 110.00
do 220 " " 110.50
do 221 " " 111.00
do 222 " " 111.50
do 223 " " 112.00
do 224 " " 112.50
do 225 " " 113.00
do 226 " " 113.50
do 227 " " 114.00
do 228 " " 114.50
do 229 " " 115.00
do 230 " " 115.50
do 231 " " 116.00
do 232 " " 116.50
do 233 " " 117.00
do 234 " " 117.50
do 235 " " 118.00
do 236 " " 118.50
do 237 " " 119.00
do 238 " " 119.50
do 239 " " 120.00
do 240 " " 120.50
do 241 " " 121.00
do 242 " " 121.50
do 243 " " 122.00
do 244 " " 122.50
do 245 " " 123.00
do 246 " " 123.50
do 247 " " 124.00
do 248 " " 124.50
do 249 " " 125.00
do 250 " " 125.50
do 251 " " 126.00
do 252 " " 126.50
do 253 " " 127.00
do 254 " " 127.50
do 255 " " 128.00
do 256 " " 128.50
do 257 " " 129.00
do 258 " " 129.50
do 259 " " 130.00
do 260 " " 130.50
do 261 " " 131.00
do 262 " " 131.50
do 263 " " 132.00
do 264 " " 132.50
do 265 " " 133.00
do 266 " " 133.50
do 267 " " 134.00
do 268 " " 134.50
do 269 " " 135.00
do 270 " " 135.50
do 271 " " 136.00
do 272 " " 136.50
do 273 " " 137.00
do 274 " " 137.50
do 275 " " 138.00
do 276 " " 138.50
do 277 " " 139.00
do 278 " " 139.50
do 279 " " 140.00
do 280 " " 140.50
do 281 " " 141.00
do 282 " " 141.50
do 283 " " 142.00
do 284 " " 142.50
do 285 " " 143.00
do 286 " " 143.50
do 287 " " 144.00
do 288 " " 144.50
do 289 " " 145.00
do 290 " " 145.50
do 291 " " 146.00
do 292 " " 146.50
do 293 " " 147.00
do 294 " " 147.50
do 295 " " 148.00
do 296 " " 148.50
do 297 " " 149.00
do 298 " " 149.50
do 299 " " 150.00
do 300 " " 150.50
do 301 " " 151.00
do 302 " " 151.50
do 303 " " 152.00
do 304 " " 152.50
do 305 " " 153.00
do 306 " " 153.50
do 307 " " 154.00
do 308 " " 154.50
do 309 " " 155.00
do 310 " " 155.50
do 311 " " 156.00
do 312 " " 156.50
do 313 " " 157.00
do 314 " " 157.50
do 315 " " 158.00
do 316 " " 158.50
do 317 " " 159.00
do 318 " " 159.50
do 319 " " 160.00
do 320 " " 160.50
do 321 " " 161.00
do 322 " " 161.50
do 323 " " 162.00
do 324 " " 162.50
do 325 " " 163.00
do 326 " " 163.50
do 327 " " 164.00
do 328 " " 164.50
do 329 " " 165.00
do 330 " " 165.50
do 331 " " 166.00
do 332 " " 166.50
do 333 " " 167.00
do 334 " " 167.50
do 335 " " 168.00
do 336 " " 168.50
do 337 " " 169.00
do 338 " " 169.50
do 339 " " 170.00
do 340 " " 170.50
do 341 " " 171.00
do 342 " " 171.50
do 343 " " 172.00
do 344 " " 172.50
do 345 " " 173.00
do 346 " " 173.50
do 347 " " 174.00
do 348 " " 174.50
do 349 " " 175.00
do 350 " " 175.50
do 351 " " 176.00
do 352 " " 176.50
do 353 " " 177.00
do 354 " " 177.50
do 355 " " 178.00
do 356 " " 178.50
do 357 " " 179.00
do 358 " " 179.50
do 359 " " 180.00
do 360 " " 180.50
do 361 " " 181.00
do 362 " " 181.50
do 363 " " 182.00
do 364 " " 182.50
do 365 " " 183.00
do 366 " " 183.50
do 367 " " 184.00
do 368 " " 184.50
do 369 " " 185.00
do 370 " " 185.50
do 371 " " 186.00
do 372 " " 186.50
do 373 " " 187.00
do 374 " " 187.50
do 375 " " 188.00
do 376 " " 188.50
do 377 " " 189.00
do 378 " " 189.50
do 379 " " 190.00
do 380 " " 190.50
do 381 " " 191.00
do 382 " " 191.50
do 383 " " 192.00
do 384 " " 192.50
do 385 " " 193.00
do 386 " " 193.50
do 387 " " 194.00
do 388 " " 194.50
do 389 " " 195.00
do 390 " " 195.50
do 391 " " 196.00
do 392 " " 196.50
do 393 " " 197.00
do 394 " " 197.50
do 395 " " 198.00
do 396 " " 198.50
do 397 " " 199.00
do 398 " " 199.50
do 399 " " 200.00
do 400 " " 200.50
do 401 " " 201.00
do 402 " " 201.50
do 403 " " 202.00
do 404 " " 202.50
do 405 " " 203.00
do 406 " " 203.50
do 407 " " 204.00
do 408 " " 204.50
do 409 " " 205.00
do 410 " " 205.50
do 411 " " 206.00
do 412 " " 206.50
do 413 " " 207.00
do 414 " " 207.50
do 415 " " 208.00
do 416 " " 208.50
do 417 " " 209.00
do 418 " " 209.50
do 419 " " 210.00
do 420 " " 210.50
do 421 " " 211.00
do 422 " " 211.50
do 423 " " 212.00
do 424 " " 212.50
do 425 " " 213.00
do 426 " " 213.50
do 427 " " 214.00
do 428 " " 214.50
do 429 " " 215.00
do 430 " " 215.50
do 431 " " 216.00
do 432 " " 216.50
do 433 " " 217.00
do 434 " " 217.50
do 435 " " 218.00
do 436 " " 218.50
do 437 " " 219.00
do 438 " " 219.50
do 439 " " 220.00
do 440 " " 220.50
do 441 " " 221.00
do 442 " " 221.50
do 443 " " 222.00
do 444 " " 222.50
do 445 " " 223.00
do 446 " " 223.50
do 447 " " 224.00
do 448 " " 224.50
do 449 " " 225.00
do 450 " " 225.50
do 451 " " 226.00
do 452 " " 226.50
do 453 " " 227.00
do 454 " " 227.50
do 455 " " 228.00
do 456 " " 228.50
do 457 " " 229.00
do 458 " " 229.50
do 459 " " 230.00
do 460 " " 230.50
do 461 " " 231.00
do 462 " " 231.50
do 463 " " 232.00
do 464 " " 232.50
do 465 " " 233.00
do 466 " " 233.50
do 467 " " 234.00
do 468 " " 234.50
do 469 " " 235.00
do 470 " " 235.50
do 471 " " 236.00
do 472 " " 236.50
do 473 " " 237.00
do 474 " " 237.50
do 475 " " 238.00
do 476 " " 238.50
do 477 " " 239.00
do 478 " " 239.50
do 479 " " 240.00
do 480 " " 240.50
do 481 " " 241.00
do 482 " " 241.50
do 483 " " 242.00
do 484 " " 242.50
do 485 " " 243.00
do 486 " " 243.50
do 487 " " 244.00
do 488 " " 244.50
do 489 " " 245.00
do 490 " " 245.50
do 491 " " 246.00
do 492 " " 246.50
do 493 " " 247.00
do 494 " " 247.50
do 495 " " 248.00
do 496 " " 248.50
do 497 " " 249.00
do 498 " " 249.50
do 499 " " 250.00
do 500 " " 250.50
do 501 " " 251.00
do 502 " " 251.50
do 503 " " 252.00
do 504 " " 252.50
do 505 " " 253.00
do 506 " " 253.50
do 507 " " 254.00
do 508 " " 254.50
do 509 " " 255.00
do 510 " " 255.50
do 511 " " 256.00
do 512 " " 256.50
do 513 " " 257.00
do 514 " " 257.50
do 515 " " 258.00
do 516 " " 258.50
do 517 " " 259.00
do 518 " " 259.50
do 519 " " 260.00
do 520 " " 260.50
do 521 " " 261.00
do 522 " " 261.50
do 523 " " 262.00
do 524 " " 262.50
do 525 " " 263.00
do 526 " " 263.50
do 527 " " 264.00
do 528 " " 264.50
do 529 " " 265.00
do 530 " " 265.50
do 531 " " 266.00
do 532 " " 266.50
do 533 " " 267.00
do 534 " " 267.50
do 535 " " 268.00
do 536 " " 268.50
do 537 " " 269.00
do 538 " " 269.50
do 539 " " 270.00
do 540 " " 270.50
do 541 " " 271.00
do 542 " " 271.50
do 543 " " 272.00
do 544 " " 272.50
do 545 " " 273.00
do 546 " " 273.50
do 547 " " 274.00
do 548 " " 274.50
do 549 " " 275.00
do 550 " " 275.50
do 551 " " 276.00
do 552 " " 276.50
do 553 " " 277.00
do 554 " " 277.50
do 555 " " 278.00
do 556 " " 278.50
do 557 " " 279.00
do 558 " " 279.50
do 559 " " 280.00
do 560 " " 280.50
do 561 " " 281.00
do 562 " " 281.50
do 563 " " 282.00
do 564 " " 282.50
do 565 " " 283.00
do 566 " " 283.50
do 567 " " 284.00
do 568 " " 284.50
do 569 " " 285.00
do 570 " " 285.50
do 571 " " 286.00
do 572 " " 286.50
do 573 " " 287.00
do 574 " " 287.50
do 575 " " 288.00
do 576 " " 288.50
do 577 " " 289.00
do 578 " " 289.50
do 579 " " 290.00
do 580 " " 290.50
do 581 " " 291.00
do 582 " " 291.50
do 583 " " 292.00
do 584 " " 292.50
do 585 " " 293.00
do 586 " " 293.50
do 587 " " 294.00
do 588 " " 294.50
do 589 " " 295.00
do 590 " " 295.50
do 591 " " 296.00
do 592 " " 296.50
do 593 " " 297.00
do 594 " " 297.50
do 595 " " 298.00
do 596 " " 298.50
do 597 " " 299.00
do 598 " " 299.50
do 599 " " 300.00
do 600 " " 300.50
do 601 " " 301.00
do 602 " " 301.50
do 603 " " 302.00
do 604 " " 302.50
do 605 " " 303.00
do 606 " " 303.50
do 607 " " 304.00
do 608 " " 304.50
do 609 " " 305.00
do 610 " " 305.50
do 611 " " 306.00
do 612 " " 306.50
do 613 " " 307.00
do 614 " " 307.50
do 615 " " 308.00
do 616 " " 308.50
do 617 " " 309.00
do 618 " " 309.50
do 619 " " 310.00
do 620 " " 310.50
do 621 " " 311.00
do 622 " " 311.50
do 623 " " 312.00
do 624 " " 312.50
do 625 " " 313.00
do 626 " " 313.50
do 627 " " 314.00
do 628 " " 314.50
do 629 " " 315.00
do 630 " " 315.50
do 631 " " 316.00
do 632 " " 316.50
do 633 " " 317.00
do 634 " " 317.50
do 635 " " 318.00
do 636 " " 318.50
do 637 " " 319.00
do 638 " " 319.50
do 639 " " 320.00
do 640 " " 320.50
do 641 " " 321.00
do 642 " " 321.50
do 643 " " 322.00
do 644 " " 322.50
do 645 " " 323.00
do 646 " " 323.50
do 647 " " 324.00
do 648 " " 324.50
do 649 " " 325.00
do 650 " " 325.50
do 651 " " 326.00
do 652 " " 326.50
do 653 " " 327.00
do 654 " " 327.50
do 655 " " 328.00
do 656 " " 328.50
do 657 " " 329.00
do 658 " " 329.50
do 659 " " 330.00
do 660 " " 330.50
do 661 " " 331.00
do 662 " " 331.50
do 663 " " 332.00
do 664 " " 332.50
do 665 " " 333.00
do 666 " " 333.50
do 667 " " 334.00
do 668 " " 334.50
do 669 " " 335.00
do 670 " " 335.50
do 671 " " 336.00
do 672 " " 336.50
do 673 " " 337.00
do 674 " " 337.50
do 675 " " 338.00
do 676 " " 338.50
do 677 " " 339.00
do 678 " " 339.50
do 679 " " 340.00
do 680 " " 340.50
do 681 " " 341.00
do 682 " " 341.50
do 683 " " 342.00
do 684 " " 342.50
do 685 " " 343.00
do 686 " " 343.50
do 687 " " 344.00
do 688 " " 344.50
do 689 " " 345.00
do 690 " " 345.50
do 691 " " 346.00
do 692 " " 346.50
do 693 " " 347.00
do 694 " " 347.50
do 695 " " 348.00
do 696 " " 348.50
do 697 " " 349.00
do 698 " " 349.50
do 699 " " 350.00
do 700 " " 350.50
do 701 " " 351.00
do 702 " " 351.50
do 703 " " 352.00
do 704 " " 352.50
do 705 " " 353.00
do 706 " " 353.50
do 707 " " 354.00
do 708 " " 354.50
do 709 " " 355.00
do 710 " " 355.50
do 711 " " 356.00
do 712 " " 356.50
do 713 " " 357.00
do 714 " " 357.50
do 715 " " 358.00
do 716 " " 358.50
do 717 " " 359.00
do 718 " " 359.50
do 719 " " 360.00
do 720 " " 360.50
do 721 " " 361.00
do 722 " " 361.50
do 723 " " 362.00
do 724 " " 362.50
do 725 " " 363.00
do 726 " " 363.50
do 727 " " 364.00
do 728 " " 364.50
do 729 " " 365.00
do 730 " " 365.50
do 731 " " 366.00
do 732 " " 366.50
do 733 " " 367.00
do 734 " " 367.50
do 735 " " 368.00
do 736 " " 368.50
do 737 " " 369.00
do 738 " " 369.50
do 739 " " 370.00
do 740 " " 370.50
do 741 " " 371.00
do 742 " " 371.50
do 743 " " 372.00
do 744 " " 372.50
do 745 " " 373.00
do 746 " " 373.50
do 747 " " 374.00
do 748 " " 374.50
do 749 " " 375.00
do 750 " " 375.50
do 751 " " 376.00
do 752 " " 376.50
do 753 " " 377.00
do 754 " " 377.50
do 755 " " 378.00
do 756 " " 378.50
do 757 " " 379.00
do 758 " " 379.50
do 759 " " 380.00
do 760 " " 380.50
do 761 " " 381.00
do 762 " " 381.50
do 763 " " 382.00
do 764 " " 382.50
do 765 " " 383.00
do 766 " " 383.50
do 767 " " 384.00
do 768 " " 384.50
do 769 " " 385.00
do 770 " " 385.50
do 771 " " 386.00
do 772 " " 386.50
do 773 " " 387.00
do 774 " " 387.50
do 775 " " 388.00
do 776 " " 388.50
do 777 " " 389.00
do 778 " " 389.50
do 779 " " 390.00
do 780 " " 390.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

HOME TRAITORS.—We learn that there is an association at or near a place called Catfish, in this county, who have regular weekly meetings, in which they denounce the war, and sympathize with the rebels. They claim to be democrats, but disgrace the name. The New York Day Book has a considerable circulation among them, which is intensely pro-slavery—so much so that it declares that "God Almighty himself, cannot abolish American slavery."—With such teachings, combined with party hatred, operating upon ignorant minds, it is not strange that these deluded people have been led astray. They do not know, perhaps, that they are morally, and possibly legally, traitors; but such is the fact. All men with unpurged minds must so consider them. It is a question of doubt what should be done with such men. At present, while there is no pressing public danger in this part of the country, public opinion may tolerate them; but in times of alarm and excitement, they would not be held guiltless, and would probably receive some sort of attention that would be unpleasant.—There may be some who have influence with these misguided people, whose advice would be heeded. If so, they cannot do a better thing than to give them good counsel. Our attention has been called to this matter several times by people in that section of the county, and we deem it our duty to allude to it.

BEN. WOOD OF NEW YORK introduced a resolution into the house enquiring of the post master general whether any private letters had been opened in any of the post offices in the United States. Inasmuch as that practice has long been in vogue in the confederate states, we presume Ben. referred only to the loyal states. The house very properly refused to adopt the resolution. Ben. is the proprietor of the New York News, an open secession sheet, and is a reported partner in the swindling lotteries of Maryland and Delaware, from which the "private and confidential" circulars have been scattered broadcast over the Union. Has any reasonable correspondence of his been opened?

IMPROVED STATE OF THINGS.—Every report concurs in representing Gen. McClellan as adopting the most efficient discipline for the army. It is said that hereafter no passes will be issued to strangers to cross the Potomac except by Gen. McClellan. He is determined to enforce the most strict police arrangements. Not even the commissioned officers will be allowed to pass over the Long Bridge without passes. The orders in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the soldiers will be strictly enforced. Any person caught furnishing the soldiers with liquor, from a pocket flask, will be locked up in the guard-house for twenty-four hours.

It is strange that rules so obviously necessary as some of these now adopted should not have been enforced from the outset.

A SON OF HON. CHARLES BURCHARD OF BEAVER DAM, was taken prisoner at Newsho, soon after Seigel's battle at Carthage, and, after being starved for sixty hours, was sentenced to be shot. The rebels, hearing that the federal army had a number of prisoners, and would be likely to retaliate, released Burchard, and those with him. He is now a guide for Gen. Lyon, and receives \$5.00 per day, with a colonel's rations.

ANOTHER TRAITOR UNREARDED.—The treason of Subator Trusten Polk of Missouri has been most satisfactorily established by a letter found in the possession of P. S. Wilkes, lately arrested at Springfield, Mo. The letter was written by Polk and contains the following treasonable utterances:

Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in south-west Missouri. I like Gov. Jackson's position. It looks like adherence to the Jackson resolutions. I am truly your friend,

TRUSTEN POLK.

THE CONFEDERACY AND THE INDIAN TRIBES.—The Louisville Journal says:—"The confederates are at work making treaties with the Indians. The Fort Smith Times of the 12th ult., learns that Captain Pike has concluded treaties with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles. All the tribes on the frontier have thus formed an alliance with the Confederate States, except the Cherokees. These latter, with Mr. Ross at their head, are for neutrality, and a large number of his people are with the south, mostly half-bloods, while the full-bloods are opposed to the south, and still adhere to the old government. The Cherokees are said to be very much divided in sentiment, and several of the half-bloods have been compelled to flee for their lives. The Times entertains no hope of any arrangement being made with Mr. Ross and the confederate commission."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

AN INTERESTING CANNON.—The Ossawatimie Herald gives an interesting reminiscence relating to a field piece, now in possession of Capt. Snyder, of the third regiment. During the troubles of '56, this cannon was at one time in charge of a guard of six Missourians, at a place near the state line. It was taken from them, at night, by Mr. Stiles, of Shawnee, assisted by three Kansas ladies, viz: Mrs. E. W. Stiles, Miss Virginia King, aged fifteen, and Miss Sophia Knapp, aged thirteen. The old gun which was once used to crush out freedom in Kansas, will now do good service in annihilating the traitors of Missouri.

Capt. Avis, John Brown's humane jailor, was killed at Bull Run.

The traitor Twigg is constantly giving evidence of a guilty conscience. When he was expelled from the army he wrote a bitter letter to Mr. Buchanan, and now publishes a card in the New Orleans papers in which he vainly tries to explain away the charges brought against him in the report of Secretary Cameron.

HEAVY LOSSES BY CANADIAN SPECULATORS.—The Toronto Globe, after stating that there were rumors of the failure of three or four of the boldest operators in flour and grain in Montreal, proceeds to give some interesting particulars. It states that one hundred thousand barrels of flour were bought last February in Montreal, for delivery in May and June, at \$6 and \$6.25 per barrel, and that buyers have lost from \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel. The loss, it is said, has been equally great in wheat, and the depreciation will cause a loss to Montreal alone of upward of \$500,000. Besides this, it is estimated that the millers of Upper Canada, have lost from the same cause, upward of one million of dollars.

The Montreal Witness is informed that from 7,000 to 8,000 Norwegians have arrived in Canada thus far this season, about two-thirds of whom have gone westward by steamboat.

An immense quantity of army ammunition arrived at Washington on Monday. It consisted of 20,000 pounds of shot and shell, 40,000 musket and pistol cartridges, 75,000 of 8-inch columbiad shells, besides several wagon loads of artillery harness. Notwithstanding this large draft on the Pittsburg arsenal, there is still a large supply of all sorts of balls on hand.

The official report of the federal medical director says that our killed and wounded at Bull Run amounts to from 870 or 1,000.

PAY OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—The colonel gets \$75 per month; lieutenant colonels, \$170 per month; majors \$150 per month; captains, \$100 per month; first lieutenants, \$90 per month; second lieutenants, \$80 per month; sergeants \$14 per month; privates, \$11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing and one ration per day. Quartermasters get the same as captains; commissaries get the same. The southern papers state that many of the officers and men are serving without pay.

A RIGHT ANSWER.—The cashier of an Atlanta (Georgia) bank, who sent \$1,190 to the Philadelphia mint to be coined has been informed that it will be returned when Georgia renounces her allegiance to the Union.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—So far as we have seen the denominational tenets given of the chaplains in the army recently raised in defense of the Union, it appears that seventeen or Methodist clergymen, fourteen Orthodox Congregational, nine Episcopal, seven Baptist, seven Unitarian, seven Presbyterian, three Roman Catholic, three Universalist, one Lutheran, and one of the Dutch Reform Church.

REBEL NEWSPAPER RISE.—The proprietors of the Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans journals have recently been in council, and unanimously resolved to raise the price of their respective journals an average of thirty per cent.

TERRIBLE FRUITS OF WHISKY.—A man named Michael Burke grasped his wife and jumped overboard from the steamer Key City, near Guttenberg, on the Mississippi river, on the 31st ult. Both were drowned. They belonged in Dubuque. Both had the delirium tremens.

PANIC AMONG THE CHIVALRY.—It will be recollected that about the 4th of July there was rather a sharp affair of the skirmish order, between about 1,000 of our troops and about an equal number of rebels, near Newport News, in which the enemy lost in killed, Col. Dreux, of New Orleans, and several men. The Charleston Mercury, containing an account of the fray is before us, and we quote:

"In the meantime, the cavalry, hearing the firing, were seized with a sudden and accountable panic and putting spurs to their horses, came dashing, like so many devils, in headlong speed, and with diagonal towards the ambuscade of the Louisianians and directly upon the howling, running upon the bowitzer gun, frightening and stampeding their horses, which ran more than a mile with the gun before they could be stopped.

"On the first onslaught of the cavalry, Lieut. Col. Dreux stepped out into the road to ascertain what was the matter, and was instantly shot at and killed by the enemy."

The Mercury thus comments on the conduct of the rebel troops:

"The people of the south are mortified, disgusted and indignant at the cowardice exhibited on several occasions by the troops mustered into the service of the confederate states. And it is high time to make example of those who disgrace the great cause they have undertaken to champion."

The Tariff bill, as finally agreed upon by Congress, fixes the duty on sugar at 2c per lb; on coffee 3 1/2c; and on tea 15c. The duty on liquors is increased. All incomes over \$800 are to be taxed three per cent. The revenue anticipated is one hundred million of dollars. Aside from the above changes, the Morrill tariff remains substantially the same.

The appropriations thus far made by Congress amount to about \$240,000,000. The Secretary of War has asked for \$20,000,000 on account of volunteers now being mustered into service.

New Madrid is 40 miles by land from Bird's Point and 75 miles by water.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. A dispatch from Richmond states that Col. Corcoran told his captors in that city that he went into this business with his whole soul, and that he would not accept a parole if it were offered him.

PORT MONROE, Aug. 4. Gen. Butler has gone home.

LaMountain has discovered that the rebels are mounting two very heavy guns on Sewell's Point, probably with an idea of annoying the shipping at Old Point, if not the Fortress itself.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 3. By to-morrow night or next day night, the county seats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Coloway, Andrae, Pike, Rolls, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Macon, Shelby, Norton, Lewis, Knox, Lynn, Clark, Scotland and Livingston, by simultaneous movement will be occupied by strong bodies of U. S. forces.

The commanding officers of the whole will appoint a committee of public safety from among the most responsible citizens of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the peace in their respective counties.

No one thus appointed shall be permitted to decline, or shall fail to perform his duties, under such penalties as the commanding general shall affix.

These committees are charged according to general orders issued by Gen. Pope, with the duty of maintaining peace and order in their respective counties, shall have power to call upon the citizens, to assemble at such times and places, and in numbers as may be necessary to secure these objects.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Aug. 5. It is reported here that Asa Starkweather, a U. S. recruiting officer, was hung near Canton, Mo., to-day, by the secessionists under M. E. Green, a brother of ex-Senator Green.

The Quincy boys arrived from Cairo last Saturday afternoon, and met a great reception. Scarcely one of the 7th regiment had enlisted there, but more than half our boys signify their intention of going in for the war under a new organization. They were not particularly pleased with some of their officers.

The weather for the last five days has been excessively warm, the thermometer ranging from 102° to 105°—the latter at 3 o'clock P. M.

The telegraph line from Quincy to Palmyra is completed. The state of the weather hindered its completion sooner.

Capt. Delano's fine company of cavalry left here this morning for the rendezvous at Clear Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.

A large train of cars, loaded with shell, shot and other military supplies, consigned to Gen. Fremont, arrived here from Chicago to-day. A quantity of Enfield rifles, a portion of those purchased by Gen. Fremont during his recent visit to Europe, have been received at the arsenal. A large quantity of powder has also been received.

There are several new regiments now nearly ready to be mustered into the United States service from this state, viz: Washington Zouaves, Col. Frederick; Tenth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Bissel; Col. Bayles' rifle regiment; Engineer Regiment of the west and Col. Ellis' cavalry regiment.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.

There was a terrible row among the Irish rebel troops at Grand Junction on Friday. Twelve were killed, and forty wounded.—Cause, whisky.

The Nineteenth Illinois Regiment moved from Bird's Point to-day six miles down the Mississippi. They will probably camp there.

It is rumored that Jeff. Thompson is cautiously approaching Cape Girardeau, and that Col. Chanham will at once move his forces of two thousand to Paducah. If Thompson shall be victorious at the cape, he and Chanham will speedily meet at a junction in Illinois, and assault Cairo.

If success should attend this movement, they will turn our heavy guns upon Bird's Point, which is unprotected in this direction, while Pillow assails it from below. This rumor excites but little attention.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Illinois Regiments were paid off to-day, and large numbers will leave in the morning on a visit home.

Gov. Kinzie arrived on Saturday with \$200,000 in gold, which will meet all the demands of the men and officers.

The Second Iowa Regiment has eleven privates in the hospital, and the Eighteenth Illinois twenty-one.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 5.

The Hawkeye received the following special despatch this afternoon:

"KROCK, Iowa, Aug. 5. About 1500 mounted rebels attacked 500 Union men, at Athens, Mo., this morning. Five hundred common, they were repulsed and fled, with a loss of 20 killed and many wounded. A number were taken prisoners and 60 horses captured. The Union men, under Col. Moore, were greatly aided by Capt. Belknap's City Rifles, and Capt. Sample's Cavalry, of Keokuk, on foot, using long range rifles. The battle lasted two hours. Our side were reinforced by McDowell's division of 400 men, which left here this morning.

"Eight hundred troops left this afternoon under Col. Worthington, and will be at (Signed.) KROCK GATE CITY OFFICE."

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, August 5. The following army appointments were confirmed by the senate to-day:

Major Generals.—G. B. McClellan, Ill.; John C. Fremont, Cal.; N. P. Banks, Ill.; John A. Dix, N. Y.

Brigadier Generals.—Mansfield; McDowell; Rosecrans; Anderson (of Fort Sumter fame); Gov. McCall, of Penn.; S. R. Curtis, of Iowa; Philip Kearney, Ind.; Joseph Reynolds, Ind.; Rufus King, Wis.; Francis Sigel, Mo.; S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.; Andrew Porter, U. S. A.; Charles Stone, U. S. A.; Thomas Sherman, U. S. A.; Joseph Hooker, U. S. A.; John E. Baker, Oregon; B. F. Kelley; J. A. McClelland, Ill.

Robert Allen, of Iowa, has been appointed a 2d lieutenant of the first dragoons. The nomination of David Remick, of Ia., as commissary of subsistence, has been sent to the senate.

The following nominations have been made for officers of the new regular regiments:

Seth Cushman, Wis., 1st lieutenant, 14th infantry; Lucius Fairbanks, Wis., captain, 16th infantry. For captains of the 17th infantry: Herman Cady, Wis.; S. Howard, Mich. For assistant surgeon, Albert Hart, Mich.

I have just returned from a short visit to Fort Monroe.

Five thousand troops are stationed at Newport News. They are looking for an attack from the rebels, and expect to be ordered inside the fort.

It is not expected that Gen. Butler will return to Fortress Monroe.

It is reported at Alexandria that the roads in the vicinity of Manassas and Leesburg have been mined by the rebels.

The rebels are concentrating a strong force at Vienna.

The steamer Yankee left here to-day on a cruise down the Potomac.

Two new rebel batteries have been discovered near Aquia Creek, mounting sixteen heavy guns.

Capt. Seymour, of Fort Sumter, is drilling the gunners' gangs in the entrenchments across the Potomac.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, made a speech to-day to the house in support of his claims to the contested seat from that state.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.—9 P. M. The 18th regiment, Col. Lawler, and the 19th, Col. Turbin, moved from Bird's Point to-day, seven or eight miles into the interior, as outposts or advance guards of the army.

The 18th regiment, Col. Lawler, and the 19th, Col. Turbin, moved from Bird's Point to-day, seven or eight miles into the interior, as outposts or advance guards of the army.

Word from Col. Marsh, at Cape Girardeau, was received here at an early hour this morning that the rebel army of Jeff. Thompson was advancing on that place, and at 11 o'clock last night were within sixteen miles of him. An immediate attack was expected. It is considered, however, that they are strong enough to hold the position against Thompson's force. There is an intimate connection, you see, between the movement against the Cape and the burning of the bridges on the Cairo & Fulton railroad, on Saturday, they having been burned to cut off a flank movement against them from that quarter.

Up to this hour (9 o'clock), nothing farther has been heard from the Cape. So it is not unlikely an attack has yet been made.

A Union man who was confined at Union City, Tennessee, for two or three weeks, escaped and arrived here to-day. He says that twenty-one regiments of rebel troops are rendezvoused at New Madrid, with vast quantity of military stores and cannon.

No news to-day of Pillow's movements. Nothing from the Kentucky election.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 5, 1861.

General Fremont has accepted the Fox River regiment, with ten companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry and one of artillery, and has ordered it into camp at Aurora immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.

News to-night from Gen. Lyon, by railroad, causes great uneasiness here. His camp expected an attack on Friday. They were only tolerably prepared. The men were very deficient in number compared with the strength of the rebels, but were believed to be effective and in good spirits.

About 200 three months' men re-enlisted at the arsenal to-day for the war.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1861.

By a letter from Fernandina, Florida, to an agent here, we learn that it is determined to confiscate all the property of northerners in Florida, and divide it among the soldiers of the rebel army; and that negroes are training in regiments there, each man of which, is promised a round sum for every yankee he kills.

The sanitary commission reports, after examination, that the camps near the city are in very bad condition as regards healthfulness.

Gov. General Butler was stopped by the provost marshal's police on Saturday morning, for not having a pass, and was not released until his identity was proved. His visit here is said to have had something to do with the contraband negro question, which is a serious one now at Fortress Monroe.

His position is believed to be firm and uncompromising in favor of our using all lawful means of offense and defense against the enemy.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is among the new brigadiers. This cuts off Col. Burnside's chances of promotion.

Dr. Charles Leib of Illinois, is nominated for assistant quartermaster, was rejected by the senate on Saturday.

The regiments are being brigaded as fast as possible. Those from the same state will, as a rule, not be put together.

Brigadier-General Doubleday was confirmed on Saturday. He is now here, and will take a command under McClellan.

By a new general order, mustering officers are required to disband any troops on any deception or fraud which they may discover upon inspection.

A large quantity of liquor has been stopped at Long Bridge, on its way to the camps.

A skirmish took place near Falls Church, between two parties of cavalry thirty strong. Three or four rounds were fired, and three rebels were killed.

Two of the enemy's regiments are within four miles of Fort Ellsworth. Some others posted this side of Fall's Church.

Beauregard and Johnston have recently taken houses at Manassas, intending to stay.

Five rifled 10-pounders and ten 20-pounders arrived here last night by rail. Prince Napoleon's present plan is to stay here till Friday, then go to Niagara via New York, and then take a look at the prairies.

N. Y. 25th, calling about their camp to-day, was greeted with a reply by a letter to Beauregard found on their person.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. Herald's despatch.—Information was received here to-day, that letters are constantly going south from Washington, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the post office department, the rebels have a daily mail from Baltimore.

For several days past the city has been swarming with Baltimore secessionists, who came here on Saturday. Reports say that there has been dogging about our streets a hundred of the most violent rebel sympathizers from Baltimore. They come as spies or incendiaries, or with the view of finding access to rebels.

The exceeding carefulness and minuteness of the rebels reconnoissances in the vicinity of the chain bridge, during the past week, have induced Gen. McClellan to look closely after that point. A sufficient force has been placed against any contingency, has been placed there.

Eighteen or twenty beautiful rifled pieces with carriages and caissons complete, arrived here last night. These will more than compensate for the guns lost at Bull Run; but they are only an installment of field artillery of the most approved patterns that will be attached to Gen. McClellan's column. Our various foundries and arsenals can turn out more of these arms in one week than can be built in the south in three months.

A report has come here from our Potomac fleet that the rebels have collected a large force of negroes at Mosquito Point, at the mouth of Rappahannock river, and have commenced the erection of fortifications.

It is proposed by the senate military committee to authorize the governors of the several states to fill all vacancies among commissioned officers of volunteer regiments, and to have appointments to be approved by the examining board.

It appears that the rebels propose to exchange Messrs. Magraw and Harris for the officers of privateer Savannah. Harris and Magraw were taken prisoners while proceeding

on a mission of mercy under a flag of truce, and pirates are captured in acts of hostility.

Times' Despatch.—Gen. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe this p. m. The monthly statement of the U. S. treasurer shows he had \$7,282,465 subject to his draft up to the 1st. It is a little singular that the sub-treasurer of South Carolina paid in \$100,000 of gold, and is recorded as subject to draft in his hands.

The Star and Republican of this city continue to publish the arrival and disposition of our troops in this city, notwithstanding the agreement not to do so. I believe Prince Napoleon has not hesitated to state that the Emperor of France is extremely desirous that the government shall promptly and effectually suppress rebellion, and that our government has his warmest sympathies.

A northerner just arrived from Richmond, says at the time of his departure there was great abundance British coin circulating, and that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists on the new crop.

At midnight senate was still in executive session.

All prominent army appointments been confirmed, including Generals Butler and Schenck, and Col. Emory. That of commission for public buildings, Col. Wood, has not been acted upon. Fifteen pound rifled guns arrived here last night.

About 35 of our cavalry had a skirmish the other day near Falls Church with a squad of rebels. Several wounded on each side.

Tribune's despatch.—A person recently arrived says Gen. Johnston expresses freely his contempt for what he styles Patton's conduct.

The story about 68 guns at Winchester is all fudge. They had but 15, all told, at any period.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The following is the conclusion of yesterday's senate proceedings after the executive session, which was nearly 3 1/2 hours long.

Senate opened again. House bill to increase number of representatives to 339 was taken up, and after a short discussion, was laid over.

The following nominations for brigadier generals, in addition to those heretofore announced, were confirmed last night by the senate:

Hurlburt, Schenck, Grant, Lyon, Prentiss and Cox. Principal officers of the new recruits of the regular army were all confirmed. Col. Emory's nomination was also confirmed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, August 6. Flour receipts, 12,028 bbls. Market a shade firmer, with a fair business doing for export; sales 10,000 bbls., 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c, extra, 4 3/4 to 4 5/4c, extra, 4 5/4 to 4 5/4c, super western, 4 3/4 to 4 5/4c, common to medium extra western, 4 3/4 to 4 5/4c, shipping brands R H O. Wheat market fully lower, with moderate business doing for export. Sales 15,000 bushels; 90a, 102 Milwaukee club, 1,04a, 1,06 amber Iowa, 1,15 new red Indiana.

THE STRONG GAME THE SOUTH ARE PLAYING.—A number of colored persons have arrived in this city from Tennessee, having fled to escape the conscription ordered by the Tennessee authorities of all free colored men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, for the confederate army, and of all women who are fit for service, for camp and hospital service. They state that the conscription was without previous notice, and so sudden that very few escaped. Those who came here had to abandon everything, some of them considerable property. They state that the free people of color are promised that if they serve faithfully through the war they shall be made citizens, which will probably end in their being made slaves forever.

In the north colored companies have been offered to the government and rejected, and the negro who conspires for assistance from the enemy have been driven back to build the entrenchments and plant the heavy guns to murder our men. In spite of all the atrocity of this rebellion, which is utterly without an excuse for bringing this devastating war upon the country, and aiming at the destruction of a government which has always been subject to the south, it is impossible not to admire their earnestness in their undertaking, and the strong measures by which they devote every energy and means to the cause. Their very earnestness and energy, and determination which impresses everything into their cause, or else drives out of the affected and seizes their property, give to them an air of confidence in the rectitude of their cause; while on our side the lack of earnestness, the toleration of traitors, the tenderness toward a savage enemy, the driving of aid from our ranks, and our general loose way of meeting the emergency give to us the appearance of a want of confidence in the justness of our cause. Up to this point the observer of the two parties who had no knowledge of their previous history, would conclude that the rebels were the legitimate, strong and determined government, while our side was a weak and timid rebellion.—Cincinnati Gazette.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—As a proof that the men of the north who compose the great army which has so promptly rushed to the defense of the Union are not the vagrants of society, seeking bread and the adventurous life of the soldier, such as fill the ranks of armies in other countries, but are men who have a stake in society, and have left at home those domestic ties which knit a man to his country, it may be mentioned that a single mail on Friday brought to the second Wisconsin regiment near four hundred letters, and papers, and another day near five hundred; and one Rhode Island regiment of thirteen hundred men received by one mail above one thousand letters and papers. We learn, moreover, that the book-sellers in this city have frequent occasion to remark the literary culture and scholarly taste evinced by many privates of the different regiments in the applications made for books. It is no uncommon thing to find them enquiring for a portable copy of some Latin classic or other work belonging to the higher walks of polite literature.—National Intelligencer.

PARSON BROWNLOW STILL LIVES.—Parson Brownlow's paper of the 13th, is full of the Reverend's pluck as ever. The destruction of his office has been threatened, as he defiantly says: "I have taken the oath of allegiance," said he, "and the oath is mine." You may have taken the oath, answered the New Yorker, "but you have not, and I shall keep him until he does it." There was no replying to this, and the Zouave keeps his horse.—New York Evening Post.

On the 29th ult., there were 50,000 rations issued at Washington and vicinity,

Gen. McClellan.—A gentleman just from Washington tells us that the newspaper press and telegraph but imperfectly report the salutary reforms which Gen. McClellan has inaugurated in the beaten and demoralized army about that city. There is, he says, in the very atmosphere of the camp a change that new life, vigor and genius have been infused into the command, and in the demeanor and look of men and officers there is that which says that at last a leader has appeared. The limitations of his power, if any such there are between himself and the president, do not seem to be known. He is inferior in rank to General Scott, but seems to be in a measure independent of that old chief—whether by arrangement with Old Ch

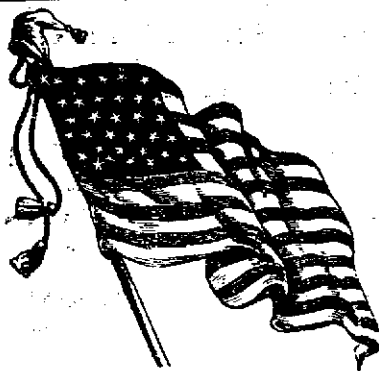
[illegible]

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, August 6, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

HOME TRAITORS.—We learn that there is an association at or near a place called Catfish, in this county, who have regular weekly meetings, in which they denounce the war, and sympathize with the rebels. They claim to be democrats, but disgrace the name. The New York Day Book has a considerable circulation among them, which is intensely pro-slavery—so much so that it declares that "God Almighty himself cannot abolish American slavery." With such teachings, combined with party hatred, operating upon ignorant minds, it is not strange that these deluded people have been led astray. They do not know, perhaps, that they are morally, and possibly legally, traitors; but such is the fact. All men with unperverted minds must consider them. It is a question of doubt what should be done with such men. At present, while there is no pressing public danger in this part of the country, public opinion may tolerate them; but in times of alarm and excitement, they would not be held guiltless, and would probably receive some sort of attention that would be unpleasant. There may be some who have influence with these misguided people, whose advice would be heeded. If so, they cannot do a better thing than to give them good counsel. Our attention has been called to this matter several times by people in that section of the county, and we deem it our duty to allude to it.

Ben. Wood of New York introduced a resolution into the house enquiring of the post master general whether any private letters had been opened in any of the post offices in the United States. Inasmuch as that practice has long been in vogue in the confederate states, we presume Ben. referred only to the loyal states. The house very properly refused to adopt the resolution. Ben. is the proprietor of the New York News, an open secession sheet, and is a reported partner in the swindling lotteries of Maryland and Delaware, from which the "private and confidential" circulars have been scattered broadcast over the Union. Has any reasonable correspondence of his been opened?

IMPROVED STATE OF THINGS.—Every report concurs in representing Gen. McClellan as adopting the most efficient discipline for the army. It is said that hereafter no passes will be issued to strangers to cross the Potomac except by Gen. McClellan. He is determined to enforce the most strict police arrangements. Not even the commissioned officers will be allowed to pass over the Long Bridge without passes. The orders in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the soldiers will be strictly enforced. Any person caught furnishing the soldiers with liquor, from a pocket-flask, will be locked up in the guard-house for twenty-four hours.

It is strange that rules so obviously necessary as some of these now adopted should not have been enforced from the outset.

A son of Hon. Charles Burdard of Beaver Dam, was taken prisoner at Neosho, soon after Seigel's battle at Carthage, and, after being starved for sixty hours, was sentenced to be shot. The rebels, hearing that the federal army had a number of prisoners, and would be likely to retaliate, released Burdard, and those with him. He is now a guide for Gen. Lyon, and receives \$5.00 per day, with a colonel's rations.

ANOTHER TRAITOR UNearthED.—The treason of Senator Truett Polk of Missouri has been most satisfactorily established by a letter found in the possession of P. S. Wilkes, lately arrested at Springfield, Mo. The letter was written by Polk and contains the following treasonable utterances:

Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in south-west Missouri. I like Gov. Jackson's position. It looks like adherence to the Jackson resolutions. I am truly your friend,
TRUETT POLK.

THE CONFEDERACY AND THE INDIAN TRIBES.—The Louisville Journal says:—"The confederates are at work making treaties with the Indians. The Fort Smith Times of the 12th ult., learns that Captain Pike has concluded treaties with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles. All the tribes on the frontier have thus formed an alliance with the Confederate States, except the Cherokees. These latter, with Mr. Ross at their head, are for neutrality, and a large number of his people are with the south, mostly half-bloods, while the full-bloods are opposed to the south, and still adhere to the old government. The Cherokees are said to be very much divided in sentiment, and several of the half-bloods have been compelled to flee for their lives. The Times entertains no hope of any arrangement being made with Mr. Ross and the confederate commission-

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

AN INTERESTING CANYON.—The Oshkosh Herald gives an interesting reminiscence relating to a field piece, now in possession of Capt. Snyder, of the third regiment. During the troubles of '56, this cannon was at one time in charge of a guard of six Missourians, at a place near the state line. It was taken from them, at night, by Mr. Stiles, of Shawnee, assisted by three Kansas ladies, viz: Mrs. E. W. Stiles, Miss Virginia King, aged fifteen, and Miss Sophia Knapp, aged thirteen. The old gun which was once used to crush out freedom in Kansas, will now do good service in annihilating the traitors of Missouri.

Capt. Avia, John Brown's humane jailor, was killed at Bull Run.

The traitor Twigg is constantly giving evidence of a guilty conscience. When he was expelled from the army he wrote a bitter letter to Mr. Buchanan, and now publishes a card in the New Orleans papers in which he vainly tries to explain away the charges brought against him in the report of Secretary Cameron.

HEAVY LOSSES BY CANADIAN SPECULATORS.—The Toronto Globe, after stating that there were rumors of the failure of three or four of the boldest operators in flour and grain in Montreal, proceeds to give some interesting particulars. It states that one hundred thousand barrels of flour were bought last February in Montreal, for delivery in May and June, at \$6 and \$6.25 per barrel, and that buyers have lost from \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel. The loss, it is said, has been equally great in wheat, and the depreciation will cause a loss to Montreal alone of upward of \$500,000. Besides this, it is estimated that the millers of Upper Canada, have lost from the same cause, upward of one million of dollars.

The Montreal Witness is informed that from 7,000 to 8,000 Norwegians have arrived in Canada thus far this season, about two-thirds of whom have gone westward by steamboat.

An immense quantity of army ammunition arrived at Washington on Monday. It consisted of 20,000 pounds of shot and shell, 40,000 musket and pistol cartridges, 75,000 of 8-inch cannon shells, besides several wagon loads of artillery harness. Notwithstanding this large draft on the Pittsburg arsenal, there is still a large supply of all sorts of balls on hand.

The official report of the federal medical director says that our killed and wounded at Bull's Run amounts to from 800 or 1,000.

PAY OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—The colonel gets \$175 per month; lieutenant colonels, \$170 per month; majors \$150 per month; captains, \$100 per month; first lieutenants, \$90 per month; second lieutenants, \$80 per month; sergeants \$14 per month; privates, \$11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing and one ration per day. Quartermasters get the same as captains; commissaries get the same. The southern papers state that many of the officers and men are serving without pay.

A RIGHT ANSWER.—The cashier of an Atlanta (Georgia) bank, who sent \$1,190 to the Philadelphia mint to be coined has been informed that it will be returned when Georgia renews her allegiance to the Union.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—So far as we have seen the denominational tenets given of the chaplains in the army recently raised in defense of the Union, it appears that seventeen or Methodist clergymen, fourteen Orthodox Congregational, nine Episcopal, seven Baptist, seven Unitarian, seven Presbyterian, three Roman Catholic, three Universalist, one Lutheran, and one of the Dutch Reformed Church.

REBEL NEWSPAPER RISE.—The proprietors of the Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans journals have recently been in council, and unanimously resolved to raise the price of their respective journals an average of thirty per cent.

TERRIBLE FAULTS OF WHISKY.—A man named Michael Burke grasped his wife and jumped overboard from the steamer Key City, near Guttenberg, on the Mississippi river, on the 31st ult. Both were drowned. They belonged in Dubuque. Both had the delirium tremens.

PANIC AMONG THE CHIVALRY.—It will be recollected that about the 4th of July there was rather a sharp affair of the skirmishing order, between about 1,000 of our troops and about an equal number of rebels, near Newport News, in which the enemy lost in killed, Col. Dreux, of New Orleans, and several men. The Charleston Mercury, containing an account of the fray is before us, and we quote:

"In the meantime, the cavalry, hearing the firing, were seized with a sudden and unaccountable panic, and putting spurs to their horses, came dashing, like so many devils, in headlong speed toward and diagonally towards the ambulance of the Louisianians and directly upon the howitzers, running upon the howitzer gun, frightening and stampeding their horses, which ran more than a mile with the gun before they could be stopped.

"On the first onslaught of the cavalry, Lieut. Col. Dreux stepped out into the road to ascertain what was the matter, and was instantly shot at and killed by the enemy."

The Mercury thus comments on the conduct of the rebel troops:

"The people of the south are mortified, disgusted and indignant at the cowardice exhibited on several occasions by the troops mustered into the service of the confederate states. And it is high time to make example of those who disgrace the great cause they have undertaken to champion."

The tariff bill, as finally agreed upon by Congress, fixes the duty on sugar at 20 per lb; on coffee 30c; and on tea 15c. The duty on liquors is increased. All incomes over \$800 are to be taxed three per cent. The revenue anticipated is one hundred million of dollars. Aside from the above changes, the Morrill tariff remains substantially the same.

The appropriations thus far made by Congress amount to about \$240,000,000. The Secretary of War has asked for \$20,000,000 more on account of volunteers now being mustered into service.

New Madrid is 40 miles by land from Bird's Point and 75 miles by water.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.
A dispatch from Richmond states that Col. Corcoran told his captors in that city that he went into this business with his whole soul, and that he would not accept a parole if it were offered him.

PORT MONROE, Aug. 4.
Gen. Butler has gone home.

LaMontain has discovered that the rebels are mounting two very heavy guns on Sewell's Point, probably with an idea of annoying the shipping at Old Point, if not the Fortress itself.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 3.
By to-morrow night or next day night, the county seats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Coloway, Andraue, Pike, Rols, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Macon, Clark, Norton, Lewis, Knox, Lynn, Clark, Scotland and Livingston, by a simultaneous movement will be occupied by strong bodies of U. S. forces.

The commanding officers of the whole will appoint a committee of public safety from among the most responsible citizens of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the peace in their respective counties.

Each committee shall consist of not more than five persons, and whenever it can be consistently done, the proper county officers shall be selected as members.

No one thus appointed shall be permitted to decline, or shall fail to perform his duties, under any pretext, as the commanding general shall see fit.

These committees are charged according to general orders issued by Gen. Pope, with the duty of maintaining peace and order in their respective counties, shall have power to call out the citizens of the county to assemble at such times and places, in such numbers as may be necessary to secure these objects.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Aug. 5.
It is reported here that Asa Starkweather, a U. S. recruiting officer, was hung near Canton, Mo., to-day, by the secessionists under M. E. Green, a brother of ex-Senator Green.

The Quincy boys arrived from Cairo last Saturday afternoon, and met a grand reception. Scarcely one of the 7th regiment enlisted there, but more than half our boys signify their intention of going in for the war under a new organization. They were not particularly pleased with some of their officers.

The weather for the last five days has been excessively warm, the thermometer ranging from 102° to 105°; the latter at 3 o'clock P. M.

The telegraph line from Quincy to Palmyra is completed. The state of the weather hindered its completion sooner.

Capt. Delano's fine company of cavalry left here this morning for the rendezvous at Clear Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.
A large train of cars, loaded with shell, shot and other military supplies, consigned to Gen. Fremont, arrived here from Chicago to-day. A quantity of Enfield rifles, a portion of those purchased by Gen. Fremont during his recent visit to Europe, have been received at the arsenal. A large quantity of powder has also been received.

There are several new regiments of new recruits from this state, viz: Wash. Light Infantry, Col. Frederick; Tenth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Bissel; Col. Bayle's 1st regiment; Engineer Regiment of the west and Col. Ellis' cavalry regiment.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.
There was a terrible row among the Irish rebel troops at Grand Junction on Friday. Twelve were killed, and forty wounded.

CAUSE, WHISKY.
The Nineteenth Illinois Regiment moved from Bird's Point to-day six miles down the Mississippi. They will probably camp there.

It is rumored that Jeff. Thompson is cautiously approaching Cape Girardeau, and that Col. Cheatham will at once move his force of two thousand to Paducah. If Thompson shall be victorious at the cape, he and Cheatham will speedily visit Washington, and assault Cairo from the rear.

If success should attend this movement, they will turn their heavy guns upon Bird's Point, which is unprotected in this direction, while Pillow assails it from below.

This rumor excites but little attention. The Eleventh and Twelfth Illinois Regiments were paid off to-day, and large numbers will leave in the morning on a visit home.

Major Kinzie arrived on Saturday with \$200,000 in gold, which will meet all the demands of the men and officers.

The Second Iowa Regiment has eleven privates in the hospital, and the Eighteenth Illinois twenty.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 5.
The Hawkeyes received the following special despatch this afternoon:

"KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 5.
About 1500 mounted rebels attacked 500 Union men, at Athens, Mo., this morning. Having two cannons, they were repulsed and fled, with a loss of 20 killed and many wounded. A number were taken prisoners and 60 horses captured. The Union men, under Col. Moore, were greatly aided by Capt. Belknap's City Rifles, and Capt. Sample's Cavalry, of Keokuk, on foot, using long range rifles. The battle lasted two hours. Our side were reinforced by McDowell's division of 400 men, which left here this morning.

"Eight hundred troops left this afternoon under Col. Worthington.
(Signed.) KEOKUK GATE CITY OFFICE.
Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

The following army appointments were confirmed by the senate to-day:
Major Generals.—G. B. McClellan, Ill.; John C. Fremont, Cal.; N. P. Banks, Ill.; John A. Dix, N. Y.

Brigadier Generals.—Mansfield; McDowell; Rosecranz; Anderson (of Fort Sumter fame); Gov. McCall, of Penn.; R. Curtis, of Iowa; Philip Kearney, Ind.; Joseph Reynolds, Ind.; Rufus King, Wis.; Francis Sigel, Mo.; S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A.; Andrew Porter, U. S. A.; Charles Stone, U. S. A.; Thomas Sherman, U. S. A.; Joseph Hooker; F. W. Lander; E. D. Baker, Ill.; B. F. Kelley; J. A. McClelland, Ill.

Robert Allen, of Iowa, has been appointed a 2d lieutenant of the first dragoons.

The nomination of David Remick, of Ia., as commissary of subsistence, has been sent to the senate.

The following nominations have been made for officers of the new regular regiments:
Seth Cushman, Wis., 1st lieutenant, 14th infantry; Lucius Fairchild, Wis., captain, 16th infantry. For captains of the 17th infantry: Herman Cady, Wis.; S. Howard, Mich.; For assistant surgeon, Albert Hart-

Five thousand troops are stationed at Newport News. They are looking for an attack from the rebels, and expect to be ordered inside the fortress.

It is not expected that Gen. Butler will return to Fortress Monroe.

It is reported at Alexandria that the roads in the vicinity of Manassas and Leesburgh have been mined by the rebels.

The rebels are concentrating a strong force at Vienna.

The steamer Yankee left here to-day on a cruise down the Potomac.

Two new rebel batteries have been discovered below Aquia Creek, mounting sixteen heavy guns.

Capt. Seymour, of Fort Sumter, is drilling the gunners' gangs in the entrenchments across the Potomac.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, made a speech to-day to the house in support of his claims to the contested seat from that state.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.—9 P. M.
The 18th regiment, Col. Lawler, and the 19th, Col. Trenchin, moved from Bird's Point to-day, seven or eight miles into the interior, as outposts or advance guards of the army. The 18th encamps seven miles out, on the Charleston road, and the 19th at Norfolk, six miles below on the river.

Word from Col. Marsh, at Cape Girardeau, was received here at an early hour this morning that the rebel army of Jeff. Thompson was advancing on that place, and at 11 o'clock last night were within sixteen miles of him. An immediate attack was expected. It is considered, however, that they are strong enough to hold the place and to make a stand.

In an intimate connection, you see, between the movement against the Cape and the burning of the bridges on the Cairo & Fulton railroad, on Saturday, they having been burned to cut off a flank movement against them from that quarter.

Up to this hour (9 o'clock), nothing farther has been heard from the Cape. So it is not likely an attack has yet been made.

A Union man who has been confined at Union City, Tennessee, for two or three weeks, escaped and arrived here to-day. He says that twenty-one regiments of rebel troops are rendezvoused at Madrid, with vast quantity of military stores and cannon.

No news to-day of Pillow's movements. Nothing from the Kentucky election.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 5, 1861.
General Fremont has accepted the Fox River regiment, with ten companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry and one of artillery, and has ordered it into camp at Aurora immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.
News to-night from Gen. Lyon, by railroad, causes great uneasiness here. His camp expected an attack on Friday. They were only tolerably prepared. The men were very deficient in number, compared with the strength of the rebels, but were believed to be effective and in good spirits.

About 200 three months' men re-enlisted at the arsenal to-day for the war.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1861.
By a letter from Ferdinand F. Smith, to an old resident, we learn that it is determined to confiscate all the property of northerners in Florida, and divide it among the soldiers of the rebel army; and that negroes are training in regiments there, each man of which, is promised a round sum for every yankee he kills.

The sanitary commission reports, after examination, that the camps near the city are in very bad condition as regards healthfulness.

Major General Butler was stopped by the provost marshal's police, on Saturday evening, for not having a pass, and was not released until his nationality was proved. His visit here is said to have had something to do with the contraband negro question, which is a serious one now at Fortress Monroe.

His position is believed to be firm and uncompromising in favor of our using all lawful means of offense and defense against the enemy.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is among the new brigadiers. This cuts off Col. Burnside's chances of promotion.

Dr. Charles Leib of Illinois, is nominated for assistant quartermaster, was rejected by the senate on Saturday.

The regiments are being brigaded as fast as possible. Those from the same state will be a rule, not an exception.

Brigadier-General Doubleday was confirmed on Saturday. He is now here, and will take a command under McClellan.

By a new general order, mustering officers are required to disband all parties to any deception or fraud which they may discover upon inspection.

A large quantity of liquor has been stopped at Long Bridge, on its way to the camps.

A skirmish took place near Falls Church, between two parties of cavalry thirty strong. Three or four rounds were fired, and three persons wounded on each side.

The cavalry regiments are within four miles of Fort Belvoir. Some others posted this side of Fall's Church.

Beauregard and Johnston have recently taken houses at Manassas, intending to stay.

Five rifled 10-pounders and ten 20-pounders arrived here last night by rail.

Prince Napoleon's present plan is to stay here till Friday, then go to Niagara via New York, and then take a look at the prairies.

A woman disguised in the uniform of the N. Y. 25th, strolling about their camp to-day, was arrested as a spy, and a letter to Beauregard found on her person.

To-day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.
Herald's despatch.—Information was received here to-day, that letters are constantly going south from Washington to the rebels, and the prohibition of the post office department, the rebels have a daily mail from Baltimore.

For several days past the city has been swarming with Baltimore secessionists, who came here on Saturday. Reports say that there has been dogging about our streets one hundred of the most violent rebel sympathizers from Baltimore. They come as spies or incendiaries, or with the view of finding access to rebels.

The exceeding carelessness and minuteness of the rebels reconnoissances in the vicinity of the chain bridge, during the past week, have induced Gen. McClellan to look toward that point. A sufficient force to guard against any contingency, has been placed there.

Eighteen or twenty beautiful rifled pieces with carriages and caissons complete, arrived here last night. These will more than compensate for the guns lost at Bull Run; but they are only an installment of field artillery of the most approved patterns that will be attached to Gen. McClellan's column. Our various foundries and arsenals can turn out more of these arms in one week than can be built in the south in three months.

On a mission of mercy under a flag of truce, and pirates are captured in acts of hostility.

Times' Despatch.—Gen. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe this p. m. The monthly statement of the U. S. treasurer shows he had \$7,282,455 subject to his draft up to the 1st. It is a little singular that the sub-treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as subject to draft in his hands.

The Star and Republican of this city continue to publish the arrival and departure of our troops in this city, notwithstanding the agreement not to do so. I believe Prince Napoleon has not hesitated to state that the Emperor of France is extremely desirous that the government shall promptly and effectually suppress rebellion, and that our government has his warmest sympathies.

A northerner just arrived from Richmond, says at the time of his departure there was great abundance British coin circulating, and that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists on the new crop.

At midnight senate was still in executive session.

All prominent army appointments been confirmed, including Generals Butler and Schenck, and Col. Emory. That of commissioner for public buildings, Col. Wood, has not been acted upon. Fifteen pound rifled guns arrived here last night.

About 35 of our cavalry had a skirmish the other day near Falls Church with a squad of rebels. Several wounded on each side.

Tribune's despatch.—A person recently arrived says Gen. Johnston expresses freely his contempt for what he styles Patenter's cowardice.

The story about 68 guns at Winchester is all fudge. They had but 15, all told, at any period.

WASHINGTON, August 6.
The following is the conclusion of yesterday's senate proceedings after the executive session, which was nearly 84 hours long.

Senate opened again. House bill to increase number of representatives to 239 was taken up, and after a short discussion, was laid over.

The following nominations for brigadier generals, in addition to those heretofore announced, were confirmed last night by the senate.

Hurlburt, Schenck, Grant, Lyon, Prentiss and Cox. Principal officers of the new recruits of the regular army were all confirmed. Col. Emory's nomination was also confirmed.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, August 6.
Flour receipts 12,028 bbls. Market a shade firmer, with a fair business doing for export; sales 10,000 bbls., 4,154.20 super extra, 4,354.45 extra state, 4,054.20 super western, 4,354.50 common to medium extra western, 4,954.50 shipping brands R H O. Wheat market fully 1c lower, with moderate business doing for export. Sales 15,000 bushels; 90.1/2 Milwaukee club, 1,041.00 amber Louis, 1,15 new red Indiana.

THE STRONG GAME THE SOUTH ARE PLAYING.—A number of colored persons have arrived in this city from Tennessee, having fled to escape the conscription order by the Tennessee authorities of all free colored men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, for the confederate army, and of all women who are fit for service, for camp and hospital service. They state that the Tennessee was without previous notice, and that they were very few escaped.

Those who came here had to abandon everything, some of them considerable property. They state that the free people of color are promised that if they serve faithfully through the war they shall be made citizens, which will probably end in their being made slaves forever.

In the north colored companies have been offered to the government and rejected, and the negroes who come to our assistance from the enemy have been driven back to build the entrenchments and plant the heavy guns to murder our men. In spite of all the atrocity of this rebellion, which is utterly without an excuse for bringing this devastating war upon the country, and aiming at the destruction of a government which had always been subject to the south, it is impossible not to admire their earnestness and their undertaking, and the strong measures by which they devote every energy and every means in the country to it.

Their very earnestness and energy, and the determination which impresses everything into their cause, or else drives out the disaffected and seizes their property, give to them an air of confidence in the rectitude of their cause; while on our side the lack of earnestness, the toleration of traitors, the tenderness toward a savage enemy, the driving of aid from our ranks, and our general way of meeting the emergency of the war, are all calculated to give confidence in the justness of our cause.

Up to this point an observer of the two parties, who had no knowledge of their previous history, would conclude that the rebels were the legitimate, strong and determined government, while our side was a weak and timid rebellion.—Cincinnati Gazette.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—As a proof that the men of the north who compose the great army which has so promptly rushed to the defense of the Union are not the ragtags of society, seeking bread and the adventurous life of the soldier, such as fill the ranks of armies in other countries, but are men who have a stake in society, and have left at home those domestic ties which knit a man to his country, it may be mentioned that a single mail on Friday brought to the second Wisconsin regiment near four hundred letters and papers, and another day near five hundred; and one Rhode Island regiment of thirteen hundred men received by one mail above one thousand letters.

We learn moreover, that the book-sellers in this city have frequent occasions to remark the literary culture and scholarly taste evinced by many privates of the different regiments in the applications made for books. It is no uncommon thing to find them enquiring for a portable copy of some Latin classic or other work belonging to the higher walks of polite literature.—National Intelligencer.

PARSON BROWNLOW STILL LIVES.—Parson Brownlow's paper of the 13th, is full of the Reverend's pluck as ever. The destruction of his office has been threatened, and he defiantly says:

"Disturb our office, if you dare—molest our person, if you dare! We are here and we intend to write and publish just what we please and take the consequences. And we tell you again, you unprincipled forgers of the Johnson letters, that there are but two ways by which you can stop the publication of our paper—one is to destroy the office, the other is to stop our paper."

HE KEEPS THE HORSE.—A New York Zouave recently took a horse belonging to a rebel and ever since has been elated with his capture. A day or two since the owner of the animal presented himself to the Zouave and demanded the horse. "I have taken the oath of allegiance," said he, "and the horse is mine." "You may have taken the oath," answered the New Yorker, "but the horse is not mine, and I shall keep him until he does." "That was no reply," said the Zouave, "and the Zouave keeps his horse."—New York Evening Post.

On the 29th ult., there were 50,000 rations issued at Washington and vicinity.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—A gentleman just from Washington tells us that the newspaper press and telegraph but imperfectly report the salutary reforms which Gen. McClellan has inaugurated in the beaten and demoralized army about that city. There is, he says, in the very atmosphere of the camps evidence that new life, vigor and genius have been infused into the command, and in the demeanor and look of men and officers there is that which says that at last a leader has appeared. The limitations of his power, if any such there are between himself and the president, do not seem to be known. He is inferior in rank to General Scott, but seems to be in a measure independent of that old chief—whether by arrangement with Old Chippewa himself, or by presidential favor, is not declared. The relations between McClellan and his superior are kindly and cordial.—Chicago Tribune.

AVERT.—On Monday, the 15th ult., a little boy, son of David Fry, of Fereson, met with an accident by which he was deprived of the use of both legs, viz: He was in the grass ahead of a reaper, and his eyes being sore he did not get out of the way, and the grass being high, the driver supposing the boy to be at the house did not see him, but drove up to where he was standing, and scythes striking him about eight inches from the ground, completely severing both legs. Medical aid was immediately called, and his legs amputated two inches above the place where they were severed.—Ogle Co. Republican.

DESERTERS.—Not a day passes that squads of deserters do not pass through this place on their way home. They all report great suffering in the camp for actual necessities. On Sunday morning a company of six went through on their way back to the old Kentucky homes. Some came to be boys of fifteen or sixteen.—Hopkinsville (Ky.) Mercury.

COL. GENTRY.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal says: "Our telegraphic reports brings the news of the arrest of Hon. Joshua Gentry, president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and, as a consequence, of the arrest of the prominent secessionists of Hannibal, on the part of the government as hostages. Should any violence be offered to Col. Gentry, who is one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Marion county, the free secessionists arrested are coveting the *lex talionis* of the law. Be it so."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Dry Good for Sale!
DELIVERED to any part of the city, saved or whole. MCKEY & BRO.

TO THE PEOPLE OF JANESVILLE
AND
ROCK COUNTY.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
MILLIN

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.

Destination	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	8:30 P.M.
Onkash and way	2:25 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	8:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
Onkash and way	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien	2:25 P.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monroe	10:30 A.M.	8:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Bellevue	4:00 P.M.	5:10 A.M.	5:40 A.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Bellevue departs Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.
J. M. BURGES, Postmaster.

Another Good Movement.

We understand orders have been given to the city constables to enforce the ordinance to prevent noise from running at large, and that the constables will commence the work next Monday morning. All persons owning hogs will save expense by securing them this week.

We fully endorse this action of the mayor; the running of hogs at large is an unmitigated nuisance, and "prevails to a great extent in this community," as Recorder Riker used to say of various bad practices in New York city.

One more ordinance and its enforcement is needed. Compel the owners of cows to shut them (the cows, not the owners,) up during the night.

Certainly, people who have the benefit of useful or necessary animals should not turn them loose to annoy and damage their neighbors.

FUNERAL OF DEACON POTTER.—The funeral of Deacon Potter will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and those friends who wish to have a last view of a departed friend are requested to call at the residence of the family this evening between eight and nine o'clock, as the coffin will not be opened during the funeral ceremonies.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.—Smith & Bostwick have a contract for making 200 suits for the volunteers of this state, McKee & Bro., for 150, and Ben. Bornheim for 50. The cloth is furnished by the state.

NOR CONFIRMED.—The U. S. senate has refused to confirm the appointment of Mr. Martin, of Milwaukee, as Indian superintendent for Utah.

Senator Crane, of Neenah, surgeon in the third regiment, is himself one of the sick in the hospital at Baltimore.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Free Democrat says that Lieut. O'Connor has been appointed colonel of the second regiment, and Robert Chandler, of Milwaukee, lieutenant colonel.

NOTICE.—Rev. I. Coddling will preach at the Court House next Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture at the Court House this (Tuesday) evening.

The City Zouaves will meet for drill to-night, at 8 o'clock.

GAGE BURGESS, Sec'y.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—We received a letter to-day from a member of the fifth Wisconsin regiment, which states that they are encamped at Baltimore.

MOURNFUL ACCIDENT.—This morning, while Mr. Philip Baker was working about the large door in the second story of the Main street front of Myers' new block, he fell upon the stone walk, and was so much injured that there is scarcely a possibility of his recovery. He was standing upon a wooden horse in the doorway and attempting to raise a plank. The plank swung around and losing his balance, he was thrown from the building upon the walk, striking upon his head, and breaking in one side of his face and a portion of the skull. One of his wrists was also broken, and some other injuries sustained. He was immediately taken into the office of Dr. Palmer, where Drs. Palmer, Treat and Jones attended to him, and then removed him to his residence.

Mr. Baker has been a resident of this city for many years, and is one of our most respected citizens. The affliction to his family few can imagine, and none but the sufferers realize.

RETURN OF SOLDIERS.—Three members of the Janesville company, second Wisconsin regiment, returned to-day, as follows: Cain Billings, of Spring Valley, wounded in the arm; Geo. Griffin, of Janesville, wounded in the leg; John Donovan, of Janesville, wounded in the leg. Their wounds are slight, but sufficient to preclude active service; they have a furlough for thirty days, to be extended if they do not recover in that time. The brave boys express anxiety to go back to their regiment, as they expect another turn with the enemy within the next few weeks. They believe that the enemy was whipped, and about retreating, when the reinforcements of Johnston turned the scale against them. The general opinion is that Corporal Hamilton is a prisoner. The boys draw crowds after them wherever they go, who want to know all about the personal incidents of the great battle. They represent the Janesville boys to be in good spirits, and getting ready for the next fight. Billings declares he is "home-sick" already, and wants to go back. It is dull in town here, while it is all excitement about the camp.

THE TWO HOUSES have agreed to a bill increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and volunteers \$4 per month. Added to the bill was an approval in terms of the acts of the President preceding the session of congress.

IN HOSPITAL.—It is reported there are now 330 patients in Georgetown hospital, near Washington, and that they are receiving the best care from competent surgeons and nurses.

THE LEGISLATURE of Maryland is now in session at Frederick. It is supposed they will attempt to legislate the state out of the Union. If they do, every man in favor of it should be hanged.

"Don't rob yourself," as the old farmer said to the lawyer who was calling him hard names.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Second Regiment.

ARLINGTON, Aug. 1st, 1861.

We are anxious to know what you people in Janesville think of the second regiment. We hear they have the name of running from the battle field. We were not the first to retreat. Our regiment was the last to leave. Some may have been wounded in the back; if they were, it was done by the 69th, the same that the New York Herald add Tribune call the "gallant 69th," who marched up behind us and fired through our ranks, killing as many as the enemy did. They then retreated below the hill, leaving our regiment alone with the enemy facing our left and flank. We did not retreat until we were ordered to do so, leaving our dead and wounded on the field. The story published in the Herald that we left our colors on the field is a falsehood. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about two hundred. May the flag in whose defense they shed their blood soon float over the soil that covers their remains.

The only reason why we did not receive honorable mention in the New York papers, is because we had not the money to buy it with; nor did we wish to secure honor in that way.

[We desire to assure the members of the second regiment that their gallant conduct on the field of battle is fully known and appreciated in Wisconsin. The reports spoken of are not believed. The fact that our friend alludes to, that the second Wisconsin was the last to leave the battle field after the panic had commenced, and retired only when ordered, is enough of itself to cover the regiment with glory. No instance can be found in the history of the world, where raw troops, who had never been in battle before, remained under a murderous fire, while their companions were running in wild confusion from the field; and then only marched off in obedience to orders. There is another circumstance connected with our regiment which is peculiar, and shows their high courage: we understand they went through the main part of the battle without field officers—the regiment keeping together and acting in concert without a head to direct them; and then retired from the battle in order, and were the last to depart. This is astonishing indeed, and worthy of praise. We say again to the gallant second, that the people of the Badger State make no complaints, but are proud of the men who represented them on the bloody field before Manassas on the 21st of July.]—EDS. GAZETTE.

HIS OWN FACT.—Yesterday, one of the editors of the Gazette came rushing into my office exclaiming "respondentum"—what is the meaning of it? where is some work on Latin? I pointed out to him not only Leverett and Andrews, but Bouvier and Burrill. Charley found the books, but could not find "respondentum." "I must have some Latin," exclaimed Charley as he started out, repeating to himself "res adjudicata—res adjudicata." I then told him that was not the proper word, and insisted on having him state his case. He thereupon placed his thumb upon his nose extended his little finger, and repeated "res adjudicata." At precisely 8 o'clock, I repaired to Woollicroft's in pursuance of the published notice, expecting to hear Charley's argument on *res adjudicata*. When I got there I found that Charley had just left in search of some work on Latin, and swearing to himself that he would never trust his case to a lawyer again. Rumor says that Charley is now convinced that he had no right to argue the case on the principle of *res adjudicata*, but thinks he might have done so on the principle *lex fori*. Charley might clearly have beaten the complainants on demurrer, but has now lost his rights on account of a defect in his own papers.

LEX. (a free translation of which means lawyer), like most others of his profession draws on his imagination for his facts to make out his case, and his communication, like a general pleading, assumes enough to lose three-quarters of the suit, and still retain sufficient to secure a judgment. We are inclined to think he has, in the present instance, adopted the "*lex talionis*," to revenge the loss of a contraband load of wood some time since. We are certain that he understands neither the law nor the facts in this case, as upon a full hearing before a competent tribunal, a demurrer to the complaint (which contained a variety of Latin not found in Leverett, Bouvier or Barrill, or any other standard of dead or foreign languages), was sustained, and the complainants mulct (don't set this up as "mulched") in the costs of the suit. "Lex" had nothing to do with the defence, or we might have good reason to swear we would never trust a case to a lawyer again.

The case in question is "*res adjudicata*," now, if it was not before the trial, and can't be re-opened for the benefit of "Lex" or any other novice in legal Latin.

STRIKE AMONG THE SAILORS.—The sailors in Chicago have been on a strike, which was finally settled by the captains agreeing to pay the men twenty dollars per month, with the promise to advance their wages in the fall. The sailors have all returned to their vessels, and no more trouble is anticipated.

Nearly all the three months troops passing through Baltimore towards their homes express a determination to return.

LaMontain, the balloonist, is at Fort Monmouth, making aerial observations of the enemy.

The farm of Mr. Bird, at Bird's Point, is sadly cut up by the military. Between 3000 and 4000 feet of ditch and fortifications have been constructed through it, principally among growing crops.

The expenses of the government are now a million and a quarter per day.

GEN. FREMONT AT CAIRO.—Major Fremont arrived at Cairo, on the evening of the 2d inst., with a fleet of steamers. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

About 5 o'clock the City of Alton arrived at the Cairo landing, with Gen. Fremont and staff. Thousands of citizens and soldiers were drawn to the spot by a desire to get a glimpse at the man upon whom so much is depending, and they were gratified. After a short delay he made his appearance, arm-in-arm with Gen. Prentiss, thus required to the hotel. No loud, wild huzzas rent the air. There was an indescribable something that held them back. Men, in their great anxiety to see him, seemed to forget the almost invariable method of expressing enthusiastic feelings, and in profound silence thronged, in dense masses, the route he pursued to the hotel.

After a brief rest Gen. Fremont was introduced by Gen. Prentiss, from the balcony of the hotel, to the crowd below, which, by this time, had swelled to thousands. He followed the introduction by a few well-pointed remarks. Gen. Fremont expressed his gratification at the meeting, and said that, after attention to duties demanding his immediate presence on the other side of the river, he should take pleasure in addressing them. At a late hour he left for Bird's Point, and has not returned yet.

Now, indeed, are our soldiers, one and all, eager for the conflict. They have confidence alike in Gen. Fremont and Prentiss, confidence in their own strength, confidence in the rectitude of their purposes, and a deep veneration for the flag under which they are fighting. They say they can go through blood and death now, and they profess to feel amazingly like trying it.

SOUTHERN FURY.—The Richmond Whig of the 24th inst., has the following communication from some southern bombasters:

"The Devoted Band."—The shortest path to peace is that which carries havoc and desolation to our invaders. It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the south ready and willing to share the fate of Curtius, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice shall arm themselves with a sword, five shotguns, and carbine each, and shall meet on horseback as some place to be designated, convenient for the great work on hand. Fire and sword must be carried to the houses of those who are visiting those blessings upon their neighbors. Philadelphia, and even New York are not beyond the reach of a long and brave arm. The moral people of these cities cannot be better taught the virtues of invasion than by the blazing light of their own dwellings.

None need apply for admission to the "DEVOTED BAND" but those who are prepared to take their hands and who would not indulge the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of our enemies!

A. S. B. D. B. Richmond.

All southern papers are requested to give notice a few insertions.

THE REBEL LOSS AT BULL'S RUN.—A Baltimore letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following news from Richmond:—

I am told on good authority that a merchant in this city has received a late letter from his correspondent in Richmond, which significantly indicates that the people of that city are heartily sick, not only of secession and its sorrowful fruits, but of the war. It is also asserted, if President Davis and his army do not meet with greater success than they did at Bull's Run and Manassas, a counter feeling will manifest itself among the people by no means encouraging to the rebel president and the cause he has espoused. The slaughter of the confederates is represented as terrible—much greater than intimated by accounts in the newspapers.

The truth regarding killed and wounded is suppressed, as far as there is any possibility of doing so. When the whole story of Manassas is told, if ever, it will prove astounding. Great distress prevails among the southern troops. They are not only destitute of comforts, but of the absolute necessities of subsistence. Clothes, shoes, food, war munitions, all are lamentably scarce, as is money also.

WASHINGTON SECESSIONISTS IN TROUBLE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

The recent reverse sustained by our army has made secession so jubilant here that it has betrayed itself where self-interest has hitherto kept it in abeyance. At the arsenal a number of this class of our citizens have been quite open in their expressions of joy, and yesterday afternoon Isaac Miller, Daniel Moran, Peter McGinnis, Henry Dudley, Lewis Locke, Benjamin Harrison, Alfred Deagle and Thomas Simmons, workmen, were arrested by the police committee, of which Mr. Potter is chairman, on the charge, it is supposed, of being in treasonable league against the government. I am informed that the arsenal to-day that others who have made themselves obnoxious by openly avowing secession sentiments, will be arrested within twenty-four hours.

INTRODUCTION TO "OLD BOURBON."—Prince Napoleon visited the camp on Staten Island last Sunday. Going into one of the tents, a soldier offered him a drink from a bottle of liquor.

"What is this?" inquired the Prince after taking a horn.

"Old Bourbon, sir," responded the soldier.

"Old Bourbon," echoed the Prince.—"Why, I had no idea I should like any member of that family so well."

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, a sad accident happened in the town of Potosi, Wisconsin. A Catholic missionary had been preaching there during the week, and on Sunday, previous to closing the exercises, a cross was to be erected. Among the services connected with its erection, was the firing of cannon—snails being substituted. A man having the matter in charge, had a bottle of powder upon his person—used to charge the cannon. From some cause or other—supposed to be from some falling from his pipe—the powder in the bottle ignited, an explosion following, and some of the pieces of the bottle passed into his abdomen and bowels, from whence ensued death.

NORTHWESTERN TROOPS.—It is beginning to be admitted that on that fatal field where so many regiments of the Federal army did well, our northwestern regiments—the Minnesota, the Michigan and the Wisconsin—did nobly. The latter, in fact, were officered, labored under disadvantages that they could not prevent; but the conduct of the men was above all praise. By and by when the New York journals get through claiming all the credit of the battle for the men of that state, the country will know that they were the gallant boys of the west who bore the brunt of the terrible fray.

Let us who are akin to them, though Illinois had no troops there to share the victory and divide the disgrace, do them the justice which others are slow to award.—Chicago Tribune.

COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—All the leading cotton factors in New Orleans have published a circular, in which they say, in view of the interests of all parties, they recommend to their customers and correspondents not to ship any portion of their cotton crop from New Orleans, until the blockade is fully and entirely abandoned.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

It is proposed to raise a company of Mounted Riflemen, one hundred strong, in Rock county, for the war. All persons desiring to join such a company can do so by leaving their names with me, at this office. Persons residing in the country, and wishing to enlist, can inform me by mail.
S. R. WITT.
Janesville, August 1st, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, AUGUST 6, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to extra milling spring 62½¢, common 60¢; fair to good dry shipping 58½¢, rejected 55¢. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 5 and 6¢ per bushel is made payable in gold.
CORN—16½¢ per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14½¢ per 72 lbs. ear.
OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14½¢.
RYE—quiet at 20½¢ per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—dull sale at 15½¢ per 60 lbs., common to good quality.
TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1.40, 1.75 per 48 lbs.
POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10½¢ per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 10½¢ for fair to choice. Low quality and milk set to 8¢ per dozen.
WOOL—ranges at 16¢ for common to choice fair clean clips.
HIDES—Green, 2½¢; Dry, 6¢.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6½¢; chickens, 5¢.
SHEEP FELTS—range from 30¢ to 60¢ each.

BOOKS KEPT!

FOR merchants and business men generally, in a master like manner, by A. S. DANFORTH, Practical Bookkeeper and Auditor, Lapping's Block.



AMERICAN WATCHES!

MARK BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS.

THE BEST WATCH MADE. A GOOD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail prices.

Particular attention paid to repairing fine watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.
CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.
S. C. SPALDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

LOW'S Brown Windsor Soap, Bar's Brown Windsor Soap, Mangel's & Condy's Soaps, Chinese Soap, Womley's Honey Soap, Harrison's, Rose, Honey, Talcum, Palmolive and other famous Soaps, Colgate's Soap, in bars for family use, Transparent, only kind fit to use, Talcum Soap, Womley's Ambrinol Tablets, Military Shaving Soap, Gals's, Cologne, Bay Rum, Florida Water, Belling Towels, Fine Spunges, Toilet Goods of all kinds, at 15½¢ per doz.

TALMAN & COLLINS.

United States Army!

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Is going on at the HYATT HOUSE, Room No. 4.

Further information, as to terms, can be had at the rendezvous, A. H. STANTON, 37½¢ per doz. Recruiting Officer.

To the Public!

\$10,000 WISCONSIN and Illinois current gold and broken bank bills wanted. We are prepared to pay the highest price for current funds in gold, good Wisconsin currency or merchantable silver.
P. S.—Having an establishment at Madison, also an agent at Springfield, Ill., therefore enabling us to take up bonds on the most favorable terms, also to pay the highest price for all classes of broken and discarded funds.
\$5, \$10,000 in Gold for sale.
J. S. BARTON.
MCKEE & BRO.

Five Cents Reward.

REWARD from the service of the subscriber, of John Davidson, of the name of John William H. Matthews, an indebted apprentice. All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as I shall pay the reward of five cents for each day he is harbored, or for each day he is not returned to me. Whoever will return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.
HENRY S. CRUMB.
Johnstown, Wis., July 8th, 1861. J. S. BARTON & W.

Discredited Wisconsin Bank Bills.

UNTIL further notice we will take the bills of the following banks at par for merchandise:

MILWAUKEE LIFE.
Bank of Beloit, The Interior, Green Bay Bank, Rock River Bank, Wisconsin Commercial Bank, Prairie State Bank, Rock River Bank, Rockwell & Co's Bank, St. Joseph Valley Bank, Summit Bank, Commercial Bank, Corn Planters Bank, Exchange Bank of Darling, Wisconsin County Bank, & Co., and we will also pay the highest price in gold, silver, good bank bills or merchandise for all broken Wisconsin and Illinois currency.
J. S. BARTON.
MCKEE & BRO.

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

Job A. Angell, plaintiff, against William P. Hammond, Emily Hammond, Adelaide Combs, Jesse H. Combs, Henry A. Schenkler and Warren E. Schenkler, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and order of foreclosure and sale of the circuit court in and for Rock county, made in the above entitled action, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1861, in favor of the plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I will sell at public auction, the highest bidder, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1861, in favor of the plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, the following described property and real estate, viz: All those certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land situated, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known as the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twelve (12) in township number three (3) north, of range number ten (10) east, containing one and one-half acres of land, according to the official survey, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the said judgment and the interest thereon, with the expenses of this sale.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Michael McFarland, deceased.

On the 27th day of July, A. D. 1861, upon reading and filing the petition of Catharine McFarland, widow of said deceased, stating that she was the last resident of the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, died intestate on or about the 18th day of January, 1861, and praying that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered that said application be heard before the court, at the office of the judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, on the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by public notice, for three consecutive weeks, once in each week prior to said hearing, in the Janesville Daily Gazette, a newspaper published in said city. AMOS B. PHILLIPS, County Judge.

FRESH HORSE!

at COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL

goods as

LOW

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,

SUGARS,

COFFEE,

TOBACCO,

SOAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

DRY FRUIT,

SALT FISH,

DRY FISH,

MOLASSES,

SYRUPS,

CANDLES,

FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is unsurpassed in variety and styles.

Black & Fancy Silks

in great varieties.

Brocade, Madonnas, Valenciennes, Mohairs, NATIONAL AND LUSTER GREYS, CHALLIES, DELAINES, ORGANDIES, LAWS, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,

Collars, Edgings, Insertions, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

In great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Jenae,

Tweeds,

Linen,

Summer Stufts,

Vestings,

&c., &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money

in good goods, that will

Not Fall on their Hands,

are cordially invited to call.

Goods Shown Free of Charge.

J.

1000